

te purity of the
BAKING POW-
ders it pre-eminently
and wholesome
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biscuit and cake
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Health Officers of
ada and the United
mmend it for its
economic qualities.

CO., NEW YORK.

retailers and jobbers is light. The trad-
ers believe in a better demand and expect
even a shade stronger prices. In pulled
wools the demand has been mostly in
combinations at \$2@35c, clean, for ordinary
4-2-blonds and for finer combings, 40@45c
each. The demand this month the fine 4c
will be obtainable. A good movement is
expected. A good movement is expected in
territory wools, although not equal to
last week, fine and medium grades seem
to be required for. We hear of nothing
being done in fine medium wools at less
than 4c, and from this point up to 43c.
Foreign wool trade is in Australian
clothing, and sales noticed at 18@
34@36c, 60@65c, clean. Holders re-
quest the same from the firm. Prices in
bond at 18@22c, and would cost 29c out
of bond. Sales of the week, 3,705,000
lb. We quote domestic wools:
Ohio xx and above, 27c.
Michigan x, 21@22.
No. 1, washed clothing, 29c.
Ohio delaine, 29c.
Unwashed and unmerchandise, 17@
22c.
Ohio and Michigan, unwashed, 22@
26c.
Course combings, 18c.
Fall Texas, 11@12c.
Spring Texas, 14@15c.
Scoured 12 mos., Texas, 45c.
Montana Staple, 16c.
Fine and fine medium territory, 10@18.
Eastern Oregon, 15c.
Pulled, 18@40c.
Scoured, 32@44c.
Sundries, 10@20c.
Foreign Wools.
Australian, 16@23c.
Australian crossbreds, 26@27c.
Cape wool, 20.
Snow white capes, 40c.
South American, 25c.

UGUSTA HAY, GRAIN AND WOOL MARKET.

(Corrected Jan. 5, for the Maine Farmer.
F. B. Farrot & Co.)

Corn and oats higher. Bran and

mixed feed rather firmer than for the

last two or three weeks. Hay remains

at the same low price. Sugar steady.

STRAW—Pressed, \$8; loose, \$6@8.

SHOOTS—\$8 per hundred. \$16@20

mixed feed, 88c.

WOOL—17c per lb.; spring lamb

kins, 50c. (Oat skins), 50@80c.

COTTON SEED MEAL—Bag lots, \$1 10

21@22 per 100.

CHICAGO GLUTEN MEAL—Ton lots,

20; bag lots, \$1 30; Buffalo, ton lots,

18; bag lots, \$1 20.

FLOUR—Full winter patents, \$4 15@2

25; Spring patents, \$4 20@40; roller

straight, \$3 75@3 90; low grade,

2 50@4 40.

SUGAR—\$10 per hundred.

HAZ—Loose \$6@7; pressed, \$8@10.

HIDES AND SKINS—Cow hides, 6@7c;

hides, 7@8c; bull and stags, 6@4c.

LIME AND CEMENT—Lime, \$1 10 per

ask; cement, \$1 35.

HARD WOOD—Dry, \$5@50; green

GRAIN—Corn, 40c; meal, bag lots,

OATS—78c, bag lots.

BAILEY—55c, Rye, \$1 00. Seed bar-

ley, 75c.

PORTLAND PRODUCE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, 1890.

APPLES—Baking apples, \$3 00@5 00 per

lb. Evaporated, 10@11c per lb.

BUTTER—20@21c for choice family;

camery, 22@23c.

BEANS—Maine and Vermont Factory;

at 12@13c; N. Y. Factory, 12c; Sage, 12@13c.

FLOUR—Low grades, \$2 85@3 10;

high, \$4 40@4 50; Roller Michigan,

85@9@10; St. Louis Winter Patents,

25@4 45.

FISH—Cod, Shore, \$4 50@4 75; Sealed

ering, per pound, \$6@15c.

GRAIN—Corn, bag lots, 48c; oats, \$2 00;

oatmeal, 8@9c; bag lots, \$2 00;

barley, 22@23c; rye, 20c;

extra, 20c; beans, \$1 00@1 10;

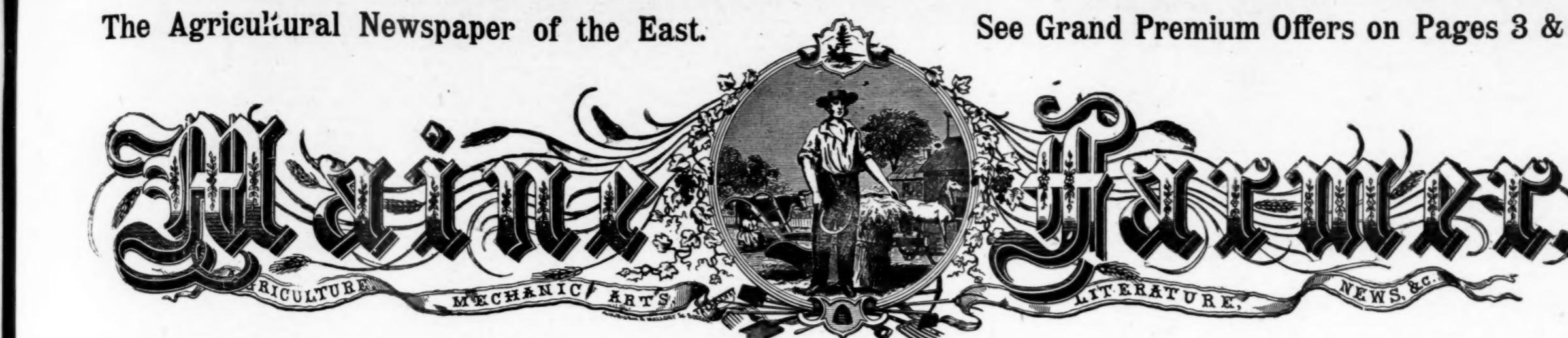
hams, 9@10c; spring chickens, 10@14c.

POTATOES—55c@60 per bush.

NEW CABBAGES—1c per lb.

TURMERS—40c per bush.

NEW BEETS—40c per bush.



THE MAINE FARMER PUBLISHING CO., Publishers and Proprietors.

"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

TERMS: \$1.50 per Annum, in Advance.

Vol. LXVII.

Maine Farmer.

Z. A. GILBERT, Agricultural Editor.

THE BULL'S EYE HIT.

In a late issue of the *Rural New Yorker*, Bro. Collingwood, who always falls into rhyme when the inspiration of a large thought comes to him, touches a subject of importance to every farmer, a subject outlined by the following dispatch:

Uncle Sam Talks Turkey.

[A telegram announces that 2000 carcasses of turkeys have been sent from Australia for Dewey's fleet at Manila.]

What is this? Australia has the job of

selling sheep.

To feed my Yankee boys in blue? That makes my dander creep!

See here, young man, is this thing true? Is this here a safe a fact?

If it's true, I'll put my glasses on an' read the riot act.

What do I hire you, young man? How do you earn your pay?

To set and let Australia feed them sailors while you play?

No, sir, not by a darn sight, you help this country's trade.

An' Yankee boys pay the tax with which your jobs are paid.

Confound your big "open door" an' your darned old "open door."

If that's a sample of it, don't you give us any more.

We've got the muton an' the beef right here in Yankee land;

It's plenty good enough to feed them boys—your dander?

Land sakes! The money that I spend to educate an' drill

Our farmers to produce big crops—an' then you fellers kill

Hishances with your "open door" that lets Tom, Dick and Harry

Come in an' kick his prices down, an' then the farmer comes in first, young man, his boy is big and stout

An' if you give him second place, he'll kick you fellers out.

The fellow who said that people who grow Ben Davis apples and Kieffer pears make money by selling them and eating something better uttered a truth as bright as it is original.

What to do with the bran fodder has been solved in our case. It was run through the shredder with the corn fed, making a mixture the cattle take to with a relish. These coarse fodders thus made fine are eaten by the stock as well as choice hay from the mow.

There do the potatoes grow? Aroostook has no monopoly in the potato business. Maryland, east shore, grows potatoes on a large scale. Two counties have shipped between one and two million barrels to Baltimore and North. The soil on which they are grown is a mellow, sandy loam.

The extreme cold weather prevailing is unfavorable for the making of milk. The person in charge of the cows should spare no time in caring for their wants and keeping them comfortable. A good brushing after their morning feed is sure to serve to warm them up. Don't be afraid of putting extra time in their care.

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One of the lady lecturers at an institute recently in existence why so many of the boys leave the farm for the city said it was largely for the lack of true home life. There are few real homes on our farms.

We clipped the above from an agricultural paper the other day. We don't know where that institute was held but "guess" it must have been in that mythical locality familiarly designated as "out West" if any one knows where that is. We do know, however, that such stuff does not find its application here in the East. And, further, we believe such utterances are poisonously in any community where uttered and are truly one of the most potent factors in turning the attention of the young away from country life and the many advantages there found.

There are vastly more "real homes," in proportion to population, among the farmers than are to be found with any other class of people wherever located.

This cry of the dreariness and nakedness of farm homes has long been a popular theme and the changes have been rung on it as though somebody thought it true.

Pioneer life, of course, for a time, must put up with humble homes. But no pioneer life is now to be found till you get far beyond the Mississippi river. It is just that kind of teaching, and a great deal more of a similar tone, dinged into the ears of the young that is doing more to divert attention from rural life, a thousand times over, than any real absence of home attractions. Give us a rest on this minor key and sing the praises, the beauties and the pleasures of life in the country to the next generation and there will be no leaving home for reason of an imagined barrenness.

to him, and the excellent work he has succeeded in bringing out is evidence of his efficiency in that direction. At the same time, his clerical work has been a model of system and order that few can match.

Mr. Andrews and Mr. George, the returning members of the executive board, have both had long experience in the position, and especially in connection with the annual exhibitions had become thoroughly familiar with the exacting duties of this important position.

The new officers elect are all well qualified for the positions in which they have been placed. Prof. Munson, representing the scientific relations of horticulture, is fully up to date in all of its later developments. Prof. Cook is thoroughly familiar with our tree-fruit industry, and in addition, is in every way qualified for the varied duties falling upon his office.

Mr. Abbott has long been in love with the finer fruit interests, as found in the small fruits and the garden, and all the while a close student of the insect and disease enemies with which it has become so menaced. With ex-President True and Miss Sanborn still retained, the board, as now constituted, will make a strong team, which will only need a little time to get the harness fitted in order to pull together in leading on the work thus consigned to their hands. There is an important field of usefulness for this society.

WHY BOYS LEAVE THE FARM.

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STATE AID TO AGRICULTURE.

While the oversight of the work of all these societies, and the responsibilities going with it, properly belong to the Board of Agriculture, and there it should be placed. In this way all conflict of dates of exhibitions would be easily avoided without discord, and definite knowledge gained of the conduct of the work carried on.

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returning members of the executive board, have both had long experience in the position, and especially in connection with the annual exhibitions had become thoroughly familiar with the exacting duties of this important position.

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AGRICULTURAL.

—John P. Backliffe, Allens Mills, has sold his big Hereford oxen to E. A. Robinson of Mt. Vernon.

—E. T. Russell, Yarmouthville, raised the past season, one hundred and six bushels sound corn on three-fourths of an acre; gave the land a good coat stable dressing, 200 lbs. phosphate.

—John Craig, Allens Mills, is working into a herd of Durham heifers and has several good ones. Farmers are beginning to realize that for an all purpose cow the Durham has never been excelled.

—Ed. Hilton of Pleasant Pond, Jefferson, has bought the Sussex calf, which took the prize at the County Fair last fall. This calf was six months old the 14th inst., and girts 4½ ft. Mr. Hilton will keep the same for stock purposes.

—Chester Bailey, No. Anson has recently purchased six Oxford Down ewes which are beauties. One ewe three years old weighs 200 pounds, and has already raised six lambs. He proposes to have more of these fine sheep as soon as possible.

—The Monroe cheese factory company have had a very successful season. E. H. Nealey is the proprietor. The company received 798,075 lbs. of milk and made 2057 cheese. The cheese found a ready market, the John Bird Co. of Rockland handling over \$5000 worth.

—G. E. Merrill, proprietor Springfield Farm, East Gray, has 200 acres of land, large, convenient buildings, keeps 65 head of cattle and sells milk in the Portland market. He deals largely in cattle, keeps seven horses, and raised, last season, 12 acres sweet corn, for which he received \$550. His farm cuts a tuner hay, and Mr. Merrill is a tuner from the word go.

—Albert B. Kilborn, Bridgton picked from his well-kept orchard this year, more than 105 barrels of Baldwin and Ben Davis apples. Compared with the number of trees, Mr. Kilborn probably leads the rest of the orchardists in his section. His farm and its equipments, by the way, afford an instructive object-lesson in successful farming on a moderate but advanced scale.

—S. Higgins, proprietor of Elmwood Farm, East Gray, has 310 acres in his farm, a splendid set of farm buildings, large, roomy house, barn 100x40, with 9-foot cellar under the whole, with running water in house and barn. He has a silo of 80 tons capacity, keeps 38 head of Holstein and Ayrshire cattle, and the best of the story is, all are kept clean and in good condition. Taken as a whole, it is a model dairy establishment.

—S. Norton, Stark, is one of the respected and prosperous farmers of the town. Besides a valuable herd of cows and heifers he has on hand a pair of 6-year-old oxen, a pair of 5-year-old steers, 6 ft. 4 in. in the girth, a pair of 2-year-old white faces, which are perfectly handy, and a pair of 2-year-old Durham steers which are matched right up and are also handy. Mr. Norton also keeps a fine flock of sheep, and has nothing to his advantage but what is profitable to keep.

—At the annual meeting of the Waldo and Penobscot Agricultural society held at Monroe, Dec. 28th, the officers elected for the ensuing year were as follows: President, M. C. Chapman, Newburg; vice-president, G. W. Ritchie, Winterport; secretary, E. H. Nealey, Monroe; treasurer, F. L. Palmer, Monroe; trustees, W. B. F. Twombly, Monroe; L. Clark, Winterport; E. C. West, Franklin; M. H. Haley, Prospect; A. H. Ellis, Swanville; M. B. Goodrich, Newburg; C. H. Hadley, Jackson; B. D. Priley, Dixmont; J. R. Littlefield, Brooks. It was voted that the annual fair be held the 12th, 13th and 14th of September, 1899.

—W. E. Eaton, a young farmer in Solon, has made a grand start in the stock raising business and probably has the most valuable herd of thoroughbred Herefords in Somerset county and one of the best in Maine. His herd, this spring, numbered 30 heads of Herefords and this has been, and is being increased by frequent arrivals. Seven calves came along in November. His herd figured conspicuously in the State fairs and in the New England fair, this year, and his assortment of ribbons taken within two or three years must be an interesting one. Mr. Eaton is a thorough believer in Herefords and will, we predict, for many years have a large and very valuable property in his stock farm.

—P. J. Cogswell, the noted Jersey breeder, Rochester, N. Y., has recently sold to Mr. N. F. Allen, North Charlestown, N. H., a beautiful yearling bull, solid light fawn, which he believes to be a very desirable animal. His sire, Exile of Pearl Valley, one of the handsomest bulls ever bred, was a son of Exile of St. Lambert; also traces to Success of St. Lambert, the dam of Exile's Belle, with a record of 32 lbs., 7 oz., and Rector of St. Lambert through Wandering of St. Lambert: two of the best bulls ever kept in that vicinity. His dam, Exile's Fenella, is a daughter of Exile of St. Lambert and Mona's Beauty, with a record of 15 lbs., 4 oz., one of the handsomest cows ever in his herd. Mr. Allen writes that the bull reached him safely and that he is well pleased with him. He says, "I think as much of your old bull, Exile of St. Lambert, that I thought best to ask you to name the bull I have just bought from you, 'Fenella's Exile.' In addition to the above, Mrs. Gifford did the work for a family of five.

—E. C. Staples, Carthage, is a young man that believes in doing farming, as well as other work, in a business-like way. He is wintering 70 head of cattle. There are 10 3-year-old steers and 30 cows; the balances are young stock. The cows are Durham and Holsteins, only four Jerseys among them. He has a very handsome gray Durham bull, dropped the 6th of March, making him about 10 months old. He girths 5 ft. 5 in. and is not fat. Mr. Staples claims the best gray Durham bull of his age, in this part of the State. Besides Mr. Staples' large farming operations he does lumbering, is getting out this win-

ter 400 cords of birch which is sawed into squares at Carthage, and then goes to Dixfield to be worked into spools. He has 600 acres all told, 150 are in tillage, or in other words, his farm consists of that. This is a great hay farm. Mr. Staples claims to have cut 175 tons a year; he sells 40 tons annually. He turns down just what he can dress each year, some 10 acres; he sees this with Hungarian, does not crop it at all. He has a large barn 14x24 and is going to build another 40x60. He cuts so much hay last summer that he had to stack a portion of it, but he made quick work of it, and at a small expense. He was just 25 days cutting the 175 tons and paid out only \$67. This is on account of having all of the necessary machinery to do with. Mr. Staples keeps heavy horses for his farming and lumbering operations, also has family and driving horses. Among them is a 5-year-old bay colt worthy of mention; he stands 15 2 hands, weight 1050 pounds; he was sired by Red Jester, dam by Lord Nelson. This colt is a good knee actor with speed enough to make a fine gentleman's driver.

SWINE.

HOG FIGURES.

There are 40,600,276 hogs in this country, and they are worth \$106,273,770, an average of \$4.10 per head. Iowa is the banner Hog State, with 3,737,970, and an average value of \$5.67. Missouri is second, with 3,074,326, and Texas is third, with 2,944,063. The State with the least number of hogs is Nevada, with 11,126, an average of one hog to every four persons in the State. New York has 632,524 hogs of an average value of \$6.61. The highest-priced hog is found in Connecticut, where his average value is \$9.29, and the State carries in stock 53,737 head of this elegant animal. Ohio is well to the front with 2,284,662, and Rhode Island briaries all over 14,280, of an average value of \$7. Illinois, in which State Chicago is located, has 2,240,401. The lowest-priced hog is a native of Florida, and his average is but \$2.02. He is the famous razor-back, and he can root up the fifth row of corn through the cracks in the fence.

SITE OF THE HOG HOUSE.

The site of a hog house should be dry. If it can be on porous, sandy ground, so much the better. But the condition in which the surroundings are kept is about as important as the site itself. "Keep the surroundings of the hog clean and you go far toward warding off disease," says the *Field and Farm*. The manure should be carted away as frequently as possible. It ought to be applied to the land at the earliest possible moment to get the greatest benefit from it. The paddocks on which pigs are kept should be plowed up occasionally where practicable. This will tend to lessen the risk of disease. And where the yards can not be plowed make a free use of lime, as lime will decrease the tendency to produce disease germs, and it will be hard on those that may have been produced; at least it will be hard on such germs in nearly all the forms in which they are found in such surroundings. Attention to such matters requires time, but if it keeps disease at bay, the benefit, in the end, will much more than repay the outlay.

COB CHARCOAL FOR HOGS.

Fattening hogs eat charcoal greedily, but that made by charring corn on the cob is eaten best, and is all that is needed to keep them in health. But in one of the Minnesota Farmers' Institutes, Theodore Louis tells how he makes cob charcoal on a large scale where hogs are kept by the hundred. He digs a hole five feet square at the top and five feet deep. Into this he throws some cobs, setting fire to them as they are thrown in until the hole is filled. Then the hole is completely covered, banking earth against the edges of the cover. In twelve hours uncover, and the cobs will be completely charred, so that they will easily crumble. Six bushels of these are then mixed with eight pounds of salt, two quarts of air-slaked lime and a bushel of wood ashes. Dissolve one and a quarter pounds of copper with hot water, and sprinkle over the mass. This mixture aids digestion and destroys the intestinal worms with which fattening hogs are always infested. Hogs, thus fed, have no occasion to root, as they get what they want without this labor.

HOG NOTES.

Dead animals are not clean, healthful nor profitable as a diet for hogs.

The squeal-less hog is the most thrifty and profitable one, for it has only to eat and grow.

To get the full value of skim milk in pig-feeding, mix it with a grain or shorts ration. This is both true and important.

Build the hog houses so they will be light, give them a southern front; the sunlight and warmth will add much to comfort and health.

The prevalent notion among farmers that a breed sow should be kept in low flesh is contrary to the best experience. Give an abundance of succulent food.

Pigs have no relish for real cold food or water. In summer it is better for them to drink water that has stood in the sun long enough to get much warm, or when first drawn from the well.

Don't neglect to provide in some way a constant supply of fresh water for the hogs. The idea that the hog is partial to everything that is dirty has long been exploded. He appreciates as much as other stock a supply of good water.

Contagious diseases cannot be absolutely prevented by the most healthy system of feeding and caring for hogs, but if they have plenty of healthy food, good grazing and pure water they are far better able to resist the assaults of contagious diseases and escape the dangers of any others.

Outdoor Work that is Profitable

An agency for

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL offers opportunities for money-making not possible in working for a less widely known publication, and without the unpleasant experiences sometimes encountered in pushing that which has no demand or is unknown.

The Curtis Publishing Company Philadelphia, Pa.

SHEEPFOLD.

If the sheep breeders of Maine will put their stock in condition and exhibit at the fairs this season, the fact of quality will be advertised and large sales follow. It will be a good time to bring out the fleeces.

Three hundred thousand sheep have been dipped at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, from the Western ranches, which has effectually prevented any introduction of scab by these sheep sold to feeders North, South and East at prices about the same per hundred as fat sheep. The dipping is done by government officials. Cattle at the South-

ern stock yards are dipped in like manner to prevent spread of Texas fever.

Probably the fattest lambs sent to market are those obtained from a cross of Merino and Southdown. They are about as plump and heavy for their size as any breed, although they are not the largest, writes E. P. Smith in the *American Cattleraiser*. They are generally desired by good butchers, and very often they will command fancy prices. Their Southdown lineage will be apparent in their black faces and legs and most butchers believe yet, and with good reason, that the Southdown is the finest mutton sheep in the world." Do the growers of Maine find the same experience?

The following is a summary of the principal results:

Values.

1. Estimated value per 100 lb. when the experiment began..... \$1.00

2. Actual value per 100 lb. when the experiment closed..... 3.15

3. Average value per 100 lb. 1.5

Weights.

1. Average weight of the pigs of the first cross when the experiment began..... 82 lbs

2. Average weight of the pigs of the second cross..... 92

3. Average weight of the pigs of the first cross when the experiment closed..... 188

4. Average weight of the second cross..... 195

5. Increase in weight of the pigs of the first cross..... .04

6. Average daily increase in weight of the pigs of the first cross..... .03

7. Average daily increase in weight of the pigs of the second cross..... .02

8. Average weight of the pigs of the first cross when the experiment closed..... 1.02

9. Average weight of the pigs of the second cross..... .93

Food Consumed.

1. Average daily consumption of food by each of the pigs of the first cross..... 4.70

2. Average daily consumption of food by each of the pigs of the second cross..... 5.00

3. Average daily consumption of food by each of the corn fed pigs..... 5.21

4. Average daily consumption of food by each of the farfed pigs..... 4.60

Cost of Corn.

1. Average cost of making 100 lbs. of increase with pigs of the first cross..... \$1.73

2. Average cost of making 100 lbs. of increase with pigs of the second cross..... 1.92

3. Average cost of making 100 lbs. of increase with the pigs to which corn was fed..... 1.77

4. Average cost of making 100 lbs. of increase with the pigs to which barley was fed..... 1.90

Frosts.

1. Aggregate net profit from feeding 12 pigs for 112 days..... \$17.55

2. Aggregate net profit from feeding one pig..... 1.46

Conclusions.

1. A diet in which oats is a predominant factor is not the most suitable one that can be fed to pigs while being grown and fattened.

2. The free use of barley long continued in growing and fattening pigs tends somewhat to weaken the appetite.

3. A barley diet long continued is not quite so well fitted to make increase as a corn diet.

4. This experiment favors the view that the pigs of the first cross were a little more easily fed than those of the second cross.

5. The experiment does not prove that one cross has such a superiority over the other in capacity to make gains.

6. With the prices of food and pork as in the experiment, 100 lbs. of pork may be produced at a cost of \$1.83 and yielding a profit of \$1.32.

THOMAS H. SHAW.

University of Minnesota.

One fact that is sometimes lost sight of by farmers is that it does not pay to leave land in clover more than two years.

If, the second year, after the crop is cut, the aftermath is allowed to grow and is then plowed under, a splendid coating of manure will be given to the land.

There will no doubt be plenty of men at about the same price of cattle that have real quality. They will get their lesson and next year they will know better.

It is interesting to see farmers, who a few years ago, refused to pay more than steer prices for Shorthorn bulls, and were able to get them at about that price, now asking five and ten dollars extra for the progeny of these bulls because of their superior quality. They are learning.

There is some encouragement now for a breeder to improve his herd. Until within the last two years many of them were sorely discouraged. In the language of the Psalmist, "Their foot had well nigh slipped; their steps were almost gone," and we are just at the beginning of the improvement of our cattle. It will take another year or two of

2. To ascertain the relative values of corn and barley respectively as food for swine fed in the experiment.

3. To ascertain the financial outcome under the then existing conditions.

The animals used in the experiment were chosen from two litters, designated respectively as the first and second Yorkshire crosses. Six individuals of each cross were fed. Those of the first cross were from a pure, good breed Improved Yorkshire boar and a grade Berkshire sow of somewhat heavy build. The pigs of the second cross were by the same Yorkshire sire and out of a first cross Yorkshire dam. This dam was the progeny of the sow referred to above. Both crosses were practically the same age when the experiment began, that is to say, 108 days, and both had been fed and managed similarly. The conditions, therefore, under which they entered were eminently fair. The pigs were divided into four lots of three animals each. Lots 1 and 3 comprised pigs of the first cross, lots 2 and 4, pigs of the second cross. Lots 1 and 2 were given a corn diet with adjuncts, and lots 3 and 4 were given a barley diet with similar adjuncts. Lots 1 and 2 were fed oats and corn during the first period of 28 days, in the proportion of 3 and 1 parts by weight. During the second period of equal duration, these were changed to 2 and 2 parts; during the third period to 1 and 3 parts, and during the fourth period corn only was fed.

The pigs in lots 3 and 4 were fed similarly except that barley was used instead of corn.

The grain was ground and soaked, and green food such as rape, clover and cabbage were fed. The relatively large amount of oats fed was doubtless responsible for the very moderate gains that resulted.

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Maine Farmer.

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GEORGE M. TWITCHELL, Editor and Manager.

THURSDAY, JAN. 12, 1899.

ONLY AGRICULTURAL NEWSPAPER IN MAINE.

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Mr. J. J. McCormick is calling upon subscribers in Penobscot county.

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Two blades, strongly made. Size handy for use and convenient to carry in the pocket.

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New York World, Tri-Weekly.

104 numbers of this metropolitan publication for only 50c above the regular price of the Farmer one year in advance.

Sample Copy sent on application.

Try the Maine Farmer for one month.

Every department of the State government is now in full working order. Bring in your petitions.

See's Dyer of the State Dairymen's Association kindly furnishes the Farmer the score of the butter at St. Johnsbury. The totals do not vary much from Maine. Our dairymen will enjoy making comparison with the totals at Portland.

A gentleman in high official circles remarks that he is greatly surprised that there are no Episcopalian in either branch of the legislature, and thinks that some missionary work ought to be done among the 44 members who profess no religious preferences.

One measure of legislation the present winter may be considered practically settled—the passage of a resolution appropriating money to build the Eastern Maine Hospital at Bangor. The necessity for this action, to care for the unfortunate insane, seems to be generally conceded.

Dr. Twitchell of the Farmer is spending ten days with the State Board of Agriculture of New Jersey. To-day he is to lecture before the State Board at the State House, Trenton, and next week at three leading centres of the State. The Farmer will have a full report of all matters of general interest.

After the usual vacation, regular work has been resumed at the "University of Maine." This college term will continue till about the 20th of this month, when the mid-year examinations will be held. The second term is scheduled to begin Jan. 30. In the winter course in dairy-farming offered by the agricultural department there are six students registered.

Secretary McKeen, of the Board of Agriculture, has been getting figures on the silos in Maine, and finds there are 1,000, 65 of which are not in use. The average cost of these silos is \$49.75, average cost per ton capacity, 77 cents, average cost, exclusive of labor, \$33.09. No. 9, of the Board bulletin, deals with this subject in a very full and interesting manner.

EVERY subscriber to the Maine Farmer has neighbors who do not know the character of the work it is seeking to do. A little effort on the part of each one would double the circulation of the farmers' organ of Maine. This would allow the publishers to largely increase the scope of the work they desire to do. Not an issue of the Maine Farmer but contains helpful hints to the dairyman, stock grower, poultry keeper, horseman, or lover of the home and young folks, of far greater value than the cost of the paper. Not an issue but deals with the live questions of the day from the standpoint of the farmer. Taxation, legislation, appropriations, and all public matters receive prompt attention, economy and a wise expenditure always being urged. Will you not loan your copy to some one not a subscriber, or send the name of such persons to this office, that during the year the Maine Farmer may be able to make weekly visits to twice as many families as on January 1, 1899? Read the grand list of premiums offered in another column.

On the first page, Mr. Gilbert treats at length one of the most important problems facing the agricultural worker of to-day. The rapid changes taking place and the extended work which the Board of Agriculture is called to perform at the present time, together with the time for caviling passed, until with the signing of the treaty at Paris, we declared "some things settled."

Our esteemed contemporary, the *Manhattanian*, takes issue with our statements, mistaking their meaning. It says: "The Farmer may be right in a double sense. It may be that it intended for as much to be read between the lines as was printed in them. It may be an acknowledgment that the servants of the people have become the rulers, in fact, that the voice and wish of the people have no weight outside of the ballot box, and that this is one of the things which, being incurable, must be endured. If the time has come when differences of opinion in a republic are not admissible, let us change the name of our government."

We believe it to be the highest duty of the American citizen to discuss and to question the acts of legislators and measures proposed for legislation. Beyond that it is the duty of the individual to let his or her individual representative in Congress or State legislature know of his convictions, opinions and desires.

When the time comes and a final step is taken, it is to our mind useless to waste time discussing what might have been or would have been if another poll had been followed.

No wonder the proprietors of the old, reliable *Whig* and *Courier*, Bangor, smile. A bright, new dress and clean face always make one feel better, and when this is coupled with abundance of energy and up to date methods, the readers join in general expressions of good fellowship. The *Whig* has not lost one whiff of its positive convictions on public questions, and as usual speaks its mind freely, leading rather than following public sentiment. The Farmer congratulates the *Whig* on the improvements made, and extends best wishes for 1899.

It is now proposed to form a sewer pipe trust, with a capital of \$30,000,000, and although it is evident that the larger manufacturers can be induced to join only by the payment of enormous sums of money and a large volume of stock, the indications are favorable to success. It is a monstrous perversion of the protection rightly due to manufacturers, that any combination should have the power to fill its coffers by levying a tax on public health, clean living and municipal sanitation—for that is exactly what the sewer pipe trust will do if it succeeds in its present designs.

The *Commercial*, which assumes paternal oversight over everything within ten miles of Bangor, announces that, regarding the "institution at Orono, it now appears that all the trustees of that institution are to ask for is for a small appropriation for the erection of a plain, serviceable drill hall and armory." That such a building is to include a gymnasium, is desired by the faculty and trustees, there is no question. That the State is under obligations to do more than has been done in the past, may also be seriously questioned. Why not use part of the \$20,000 voted annually for ten years, by the last legislature, for this purpose?

The New York Chamber of Commerce has raised the fund of \$100,000, to be known as the Waring memorial fund. This fund is to be devoted to a most practical purpose. During his life Col. Waring received a large income, but he left comparatively little for his family at his death. It is proposed to invest this fund and divide the income between the widow and daughter of the deceased during their life. On their death the money will be used to endow a chair in Columbia University to be known as the Waring Municipal Chair. In this way the family will be assured an ample income, and the memory of Col. Waring will be perpetuated.

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B. H. Roberts, recently elected member of Congress from Utah, is reported

THE BEAUTIES OF THE AUSTRALIAN LAW—HOW IT OPERATES IN WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Mr. Pattangall Presents His Side of the Case.
Mr. Editor: I am in receipt of a copy of your paper calling my attention to an article in the *Farmer* relating to the Australian ballot, and citing the contesting by myself, of the seat of A. S. Farnsworth, in the legislature. I do not believe that you intend to mis-state, but instead of Mr. Farnsworth's plurality in the district being 32, as you state, it was, on the face of the returns seven (7) or nine (9), while in Pembroke there were 19 defective votes—several of them blank—but enough of them thrown out (as they should have been) to have elected me if counted. In Charlotte, one of his brightest men, by not marking his ballot right lost his vote which would have been for me if no mistake had been made.

In fact if all defective ballots had been counted, Mr. Farnsworth would probably have been defeated, but Mr. Editor, the Australian ballot law, is the law of the State. You correctly state that the Supreme Court of the State has unanimously decided that "stickers" placed over the name of a candidate is cause for the vote so amended to be thrown out. If that is the case, and no one doubts it, could such votes be legally counted for any candidate, and if not, can a person hold a seat to which he is not legally elected?

In civilized countries people are governed by laws; if the laws are unjust, repeal them, but to charge that a law, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, produces criminal results, smacks of demagogism, hardly looked for in an unpartisan paper. Many of our laws have their opponents—for instance, the prohibitory law, the game laws, etc. "No rogue e'er felt the harrer draw, with good opinion of the law."

The Australian ballot law, which you consider the sum of all villainies, when passed by the legislature had the support of nearly all the press of the State, and the support of all the politicians of both parties who "howl with the mob." I am not, nor ever was, a friend of the law, but, as a municipal officer, have been governed by its requirements, as any honest man should. You say that the contest should be withdrawn. Allow me to be the judge of my own actions. It is not a personal matter between Mr. Farnsworth and myself, but a question of legal right, and I have no sympathy for the tender feelings of any legislator who, while sworn to obey the laws of the State, wants to be "let alone" so that he may not be brought into conflict with the Supreme Court decision. Personally, a seat in the legislature is not of importance to me. I have offered to Mr. Farnsworth to submit the case to any one of the justices of the Supreme Court. Such contests often occur, as in the Orono case lately decided by the governor and council, over which I hear has been almost five thousand in Boston alone.

An analysis of the official count of the recent State election in California where they begin at the top to check, shows some of the peculiarities of the Australian ballot system. Many of the candidates whose names came far down on the ticket received from ten thousand to twenty thousand votes less than the head of the ticket, though no special attack was made on them by the opposing parties. This simply shows that thousand of men voted for the head of the ticket and for a few candidates whom they knew or especially favored, and allowed the remainder of the ticket to go unmarked. Maine has no use for such a law.

REFORM BALLOT LAWS.
The staunchest friend of the present so-called Australian ballot law is loudest in crying for amendments. The trouble being that he desires the machinery increased. The Massachusetts law seems to suit this class. There, every name is checked, but the trouble is the candidates for Congress are at the bottom and of course look for their interests, the result being that the voters check from the bottom up, and Gov. Walcott, one of the most popular officials of the State ever, had, fell behind almost five thousand in Boston alone.

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LET CARE BE TAKEN.
Our readers who have noticed with sadness the frequency of the funeral processions that have with solemn tread passed through the streets of our cities and villages, must have been forcibly struck with the number of deaths among the aged, caused by pneumonia superinduced by the fearful inroads of the grippe. The result will be felt some time if there is no actual mending in that particular.

The republican legislators of Maine do not hope to retain the confidence of the people in the party they represent if they do not do something to earn that confidence. As republicans we must show to our constituents that we have some care other than to loot the treasury for the benefit of some one's schemes, or the honest farmers and mechanics, the small property holders in whose hands rest the balance of political power in the State, will some day call us to strict account. And they will be justified in it. It stands legislators in hand to remember these things, and while the affairs of the State must not be run on any cheese paring policy there must, on the other hand, be economy, and no profligacy with public funds."

PHYSICIANS ARE QUOTED AS SAYING:

"TRICKS IN ALL TRADES BUT OURS."
Passing through Market Square, in this city, the other day, we noticed a little boy, shivering with cold, standing by a stall full of wood, which he was offering for sale. More in pity for the boy than need of the wood, we made the purchase. But on unloading, two false bottoms of the sled were revealed, so thrown in as to occupy at least one-quarter of the space that should have been devoted to wood. The cheat was so transparent that we pitied the humiliation of the boy, who said, "The boss had put them in." Think of the supreme gall of the man who would daily send his boy into the public square to perpetrate and perpetuate such a fraud! And so it goes. Big apples at the top of the barrel, sound potatoes at the top of the basket, and false bottoms in wood sleds!

The executive committee of the New England Agricultural Society were in Portland Friday in conference with President Burnham and other officials of the Maine Mile Track association regarding matters pertaining to the fair of 1898. It is said the net losses of the fair in the severe cold of \$900. The premiums, amounting to some \$7500 for the benefit of the State, were not paid. The fair association have an interest in some \$8000 worth of improvements erected for fair purposes, and may offer to relinquish this interest if the track association will outstand obligations.

The position of the Farmer, so oft repeated, may well be restated. It is that any ballot law which does, or can be made to, thwart the intent of a voter, is a menace to good government and a constant source of corruption.

The whole world is watching America as never before. The commission may have led into grave difficulties, but that must concern good citizens is the next step and not a former one. The desire of the Farmer has been to draw attention to the gravity of the problems facing the American people, not to those already beyond the field of debate. The wave of popular sentiment caught by the glow of emotional enthusiasm, has declared for the fullest extension of territory. The great conservative ground-swell is now felt, demanding calm, deliberate judgment and action.

The intent of the voters in the Pembroke district was recognized. That he is a democrat makes no difference. Parties may come and go, but the only safeguard for our form of government is the sacredness of the ballot being always preserved, and the intent of the individual voter jealously guarded. The moment either disturbed our whole system is in danger. Any form of ballot requiring checks or marks to indicate choice of voter must be arbitrary in its requirements, and place in the control of the ballot clerk or clerks powers which should never be delegated by any individual.

Selfish individual or party interests will always magnify technical errors, and to this extent prevent the ballot being the free expression of the individual. The one problem is, shall we ratify and complete the ownership by providing the purchase money or decline to endorse the action of the commissioners?

What effect will it have upon other nations and their attitude towards us? The attitude and the attitude towards the United States are to be considered. The State is under obligations to do more than has been done in the past, may also be seriously questioned. Why not use part of the \$20,000 voted annually for ten years, by the last legislature, for this purpose?

The New York Chamber of Commerce has raised the fund of \$100,000, to be known as the Waring memorial fund. This fund is to be devoted to a most practical purpose. During his life Col. Waring received a large income, but he left comparatively little for his family at his death. It is proposed to invest this fund and divide the income between the widow and daughter of the deceased during their life. On their death the money will be used to endow a chair in Columbia University to be known as the Waring Municipal Chair. In this way the family will be assured an ample income, and the memory of Col. Waring will be perpetuated.

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The complete biographical sketches of the members of the legislature, compiled by Mr. Howard Owen are published, forming a booklet of unusual interest, not only to those included, but to the general public.

sand dollars yearly; drives from the polls more than it disfranchises, because of its elaborate machinery; places in the hands of ballot clerks, powers never intended to be taken from an individual voter and prevents the intent of the voter being recognized in counting the ballots, is a constant menace to good government and destroys the inalienable rights of the individual citizen and voter. It is a pleasure to note that Mr. Pattangall and Farmer are agreed on one point, that of opposition to the so-called Australian ballot law. For the reasons given above, the *Farmer* advocates a repeal of the law and the re-establishment of justice.ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MAINE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.
The annual meeting of the Maine Board of Agriculture will be held at the rooms of the board, State House, Augusta, Jan. 18 and 19, 1899.

Half fare over the Maine Central Railroad to all who attend the meetings. Tickets sold on the 17th and 18th, one fare for the round trip, good to return on the 21st. Headquarters of the board at the Cony House.

In this connection we desire to copy a portion of an article in the *Portland Evening Express* on this same subject: "There are some considerations to which the attention of legislators ought to be called, and to which they should give heed early in the session. There is no doubt that the tax payers of the State look with a good deal of trepidation upon the opening of a session of the legislature because in the past a tendency to over generosity with the State's money has been the chief characteristic of the legislative work. The republican party has been in power for many years in this State. For a long time the legislature has been almost solidly republican, and the people have looked with hopefulness to their representatives expecting to see them show a due regard for the already overburdened taxpayer. It has been a constantly increasing source of regret to the voters of the State that their expectations have been vain. Whereas, republican legislatures ought to care for the people's money, as a matter of fact they have often been prodigal of it. The result will be felt some time if there is no actual mending in that particular. The republican legislators of Maine do not hope to retain the confidence of the people in the party they represent if they do not do something to earn that confidence. As republicans we must show to our constituents that we have some care other than to loot the treasury for the benefit of some one's schemes, or the honest farmers and mechanics, the small property holders in whose hands rest the balance of political power in the State, will some day call us to strict account. And they will be justified in it. It stands legislators in hand to remember these things, and while the affairs of the State must not be run on any cheese paring policy there must, on the other hand, be economy, and no profligacy with public funds."THURSDAY, JAN. 19.
Forenoon—9:00 o'clock, organization of the board and election of officers.
Afternoon—2:00 o'clock, reports of secretary and executive committee.
Evening—7:30 o'clock, Representatives' Hall, State House. "The Adulteration of Food," a lecture by Fred. C. Woods, Director of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station; readings by Miss Susan May Walker of Franklin, and by the Ladies' Cocalic Quartette

City News.

The last snow storm gave us the best sleighing of the winter.

Our city physicians are just upon the jump, but they can't keep pace with the grip.

The national banks have all declared liberal dividends and elected their old boards of officers.

A little pamphlet, containing extracts from the sermons of Rev. Mr. Newbert, has been distributed among the members of the legislature.

The clergymen of the city are about all preaching a series of sermons on special subjects. The question remains unsolved why people do not attend divine services.

The Church and Parish, published by the Congregationalists, is a bright little church paper. With his other accomplishments Pastor Williamson is blooming out into a first class editor.

At the annual meeting of the Unitarian society, a small deficit in the financial affairs was speedily made up, and the society starts on the new year without being handicapped with debt.

Our churches are all open, with a glad welcome to all the members, officers and others connected with the legislature, also to the members of the "third branch," who perhaps need praying for as much as any one else.

Mrs. C. A. Vose has sent \$100 to the chairman of the executive committee of the Howard Benevolent Union. This is her eighth annual contribution to the Union during her absence from the city. The Union also acknowledges the receipt of \$25 from Hon. John F. Hill, and \$25 from Mrs. John F. Hill.

At the last meeting of the Red Men the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Sachem, Henry T. Morse; senior sagamore, George Morrissey; junior sagamore, Fred Fousha; keeper of wampum, Frank B. Haskell; prophet, Hugh Rogers; collector of wampum, James M. Wight; representative to the next council meeting to be held in Belfast, F. P. Haskell.

Our people will regret to learn that Mr. S. I. Graves, who has for several years served as Principal of the schools in the village district, has resigned that place to accept a similar position—a place of greater importance and more salary—in the city of Springfield, Mass. His work in Augusta has been marked by ability and efficiency. The directors will at once elect a teacher to take his place.

One physician in the city hasn't lost a single pneumonia patient this season, and he has many. He freely uses poultices, not relying wholly upon the internal use of medicines. This may not be in accordance with the up-to-date medical books, but if it saves the life of the patient, why isn't it all right? But then some persons are so particular, they would rather die under the "regular" and "scientific" treatment, than to get well by "irregular" methods.

A sharp fire shortly after dinner, on Tuesday, consumed the roof of the large wooden stable on Winthrop court, occupied by Cummings & Prescott, and owned by Fred Spencer. There was a tenement in a portion of the upper story, occupied by Mrs. Alice C. Gammon and family, which was badly gutted. The lower part of the stable was saved, through the active work of the firemen in the severe cold. Mrs. Gammon was insured for \$300; Spencer for \$2000; Cummings & Prescott for \$1500.

Where the Purinton block now stands, forty years ago was a ship yard, where large schooners were built and launched, and the sound of the carpenters' hammers was like music at the launchings, when the flag-decked crafts glided into the bosom of the Kennebec. Now, instead of the hammer, there is the sound of the gavel in the Odd Fellows hall on the same site, and what of the schooners? We presume the may be found in the beer saloons!

Next summer we may look for one of the greatest improvements yet made on Water street, the reconstruction of the old Kennebec Journal building. The new structure will extend farther towards the river, the front lining up with Masonic Temple, Purinton block, and the rest of the buildings on that side of the street, giving a straight line from Bridge street to Rines' hill. After its completion, the Journal building will be one of the best printing establishments in the State.

While thanking his associates in the Farmer office for the gift of a beautiful gold watch, Mr. George W. Merrill, who has entered the highly honorable profession of an insurance agent, said: "That an insurance agent needs watching goes without saying. That he never needs winding up everybody knows. That he never runs down or goes slow; that his face tells the story and his hands point the way; while some believe he has wheels in his head, and he sometimes gets reprimanded by the home office."

Our old friend "Dan" Allen, the Journal pressman, is the only connecting link in that establishment between the past and the present. A youth from the common schools of Monmouth, he entered the office thirty-eight years ago. How well we recall the morning when the timid stripling, and modest wifel, found there was a "bell box" in every well regulated printing office, and how tired he was when he had made the rounds of all the printing offices, seeking the loan of half a bushel of editorial. For in those days apprentices had to pass through certain initiatory ceremonies. Ever since that morning in Sept. "Dan" has been at his post of duty, having grown gray in the service. His high character and exemplary life have saved him from many of the calamities and pitfalls of life; he is well preserved, with strong arm and clear brain, and buoyant step; and we shouldn't be surprised if thirty years from now, when we look into the Journal press room (from the other world, probably), we should find faithful "Dan" adjusting the type on the lightning press.

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THE UNDOING OF A DOUBLE
BY HUGO ST FINISTERRE, M.D.
AUTHOR OF "WHO'S WHO IN LITERATURE"
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[CONTINUED.]

CHAPTER XXII.

Erastus Brown, my colored companion, parted company with me after we had fairly entered upon the grounds of Colonel Mansley's residence, and I stepped upon the porch alone. I had scarcely sounded the heavy polished knocker when the door was opened by a tidy looking colored girl, whose manner showed that I was expected.

"I'll show yo' de way," she said, preceding me up the broad winding stairs to a large room on the left whose door was open. When I had passed through and closed it behind me and looked around, I was as much surprised as delighted. It was not because it was furnished in that tasteful, comfortable manner for which the old southern homes are noted, but that I saw my own traveling bag resting on the floor at one side, with my umbrella near. The thoughtful hostess had provided me with that which I should not have dispensed with just then for ten times its value.

In my new and novel situation I forgot for the time the vigilante at no great distance who were aghast for my life.

The following hour was devoted to making myself as presentable as possible. I need hardly remark that I neglected nothing. Erastus knocked at the door and took possession of my shoes, which he soon brought back with a polish like that of a mirror, and I should be ashamed to tell how long I primped in front of the mirror before venturing from my room and descending the stairs. The same girl who had admitted me smilingly showed me to the parlor with the words:

"Miss Esther will be wid yo' in a few minutes."

I was in one of those broad, roomy apartments which will contain 100 people with comfort. The ceiling was low, and there was an alcove at one side partitioned with heavy curtains. The carpet, pictures, furniture, piano at one side and the bric-a-brac told of the wealth of the owner and the taste of the one who presided over the household in place of the mother that had been dead for years.

—Did not hear the fairylife step until the young lady, smiling, but slightly flushed, appeared before me. She walked straight forward with her dainty hand extended.

"I am glad to welcome you, Mr. Kenmore, to our home and regret more than I can tell you that it should be made under such distressing circumstances."

"You have done much to rob it of its unpleasant features," I replied, as I rose to my feet, "and I am unable to say how much I thank you."

"It is shocking," she said, resuming her seat and without the least trace of embarrassment, though the color of her wonderfully attractive features was heightened. "Your resemblance to the guilty person is extraordinary, but does not justify any one in holding you responsible for his crimes. I wish you would tell me about it."

Thus invited, I went over the history from the time of my arrival in Mississippi until the present hour, she listening with a close attention that was embarrassing at times, though flattering in a high degree. When I gave the particulars of my purchase of her own horse from the stranger, she compressed her thin lips and a peculiar light shone in her lustrous eyes, but she did not utter a word.

"We were both struck by our mutual resemblance," I added, "though neither made any reference to it. It was striking, even after he had removed his mustache."

She walked straight forward with her dainty hand extended.

tache, and I identified him among the crowd last evening that swarmed into the dining room of the inn."

"And yet you say no one else suspected it."

"So far as I was able to judge, no one did. When I accused him, he met the accusation jauntily and was cunning enough to speak in a disguised voice. He had also changed his dress and thus divested suspicion from himself."

"It was most extraordinary, and yet perhaps it was not, when your wonderful resemblance to each other is noted. Your appeal to them for time ought to have been heeded."

"Nothing is so unreasoning as a man."

"Nor so cruel. Even now you are in danger. They expect you to come here, and will follow you. I hope father will soon return."

For the first time she showed nervousness, and rising from her chair, walked to the window and looked down the highway. Nothing was observed, and she returned to her seat.

"He heard of it last evening, and could scarcely believe it. There has never been a lynching in this part of the state, and it would have been horrible had an innocent man been the victim. Colonel Mansley's first belief was that it was Mr. Beyer who had taken his horse and been caught at it, and he was angry enough to express the wish to take part in his punishment. He, however, changed his mind."

I was hopeful that there would be some explanation of her visit to the inn. My curiosity was to know whether that remarkable call was made under the belief that the real Hank Beyer was in peril or whether from the first it had been her wish to save a guiltless man

from punishment. I dared not ask the question, and she did not choose to enlighten me.

"I have been wondering," I said after a moment's silence, "whether Mr. Beyer was not conscience smitten when he saw my peril and whether he would not take some steps to save me."

"Not he!" she exclaimed, with another flash of her black eyes. "Did he not have the opportunity and yet fail to see it?"

"Because it would have involved him in danger. But he could place himself beyond reach of the mob and then send to come to light are long. His and my identity would be established."

"Still he could have escaped by placing himself at his own leisure beyond reach of the law. Do you not see also that if your mutual identity was made clear it would not have removed the taint from your name—that is, on the part of the unreasoning ones who accuse you?"

"Why not?"

"The missing horse was in your possession. That is enough to condemn you with unthinking people. Mr. Beyer had only to deny the purchase as you explained it, and he would have been generally believed. It was a grave error on your part to humor the faun that you were another person."

"I saw it when too late. I believe but for that I should have been able to clear myself. It was the testimony of the landlord and the squire that clinched matters against me. My explanation was too absurd to satisfy them."

"Yet you were not blamable. It is they who rushed headlong to violence. Why should they forget that Mississippi is a state where law and right prevail?"

Our conversation ran on delightfully for more than an hour, when it was broken by a gentle tap on the door, and in response to Miss Mansley's call, it was opened, and the colored girl stood before us. She looked at me queerly, as if she did not quite understand things.

"Mr. Beyer is at the door and would like to see yo' if it's 'greenable."

"Ask him to wait a few minutes," was the instant response of the young woman.

CHAPTER XXIII.

While I sat absorbed in delightful conversation with the daughter of Colonel Fitzroy Mansley the servant announced that Hank Beyer, my double and one of the most unconscious miscreants that ever breathed, was awaiting outside for permission to pay his respects to the young woman.

I rose with the intention of withdrawing, but she raised her hand in protest.

"I wish you to remain," she said, "until this interview is over."

"But—" I replied in some embarrassment, "it will not be pleasant for any one of us."

"I do not mean for you to take part in it. Come with me."

She led the way to the alcove and parted the curtains.

"Sit there until he leaves."

"I have no wish to overhear your conversation."

"But I have reasons for wishing you to do so."

"It shall be so, then."

"Our interview will not be an extended one," was her significant comment as she drew the curtains together so as to shut me from sight.

My situation was peculiar. But for her command I could never have consented to play the cozen in that manner. The thought that possibly she might need my assistance helped to justify the broach of decorum on my part.

A minute later I heard a footfall on the carpet and the voice of my double:

"Ah, Esther, I'm delighted to meet you! You must have been worried over my absence, but really it couldn't be helped."

I judged that he advanced to take her hand, but so she rejected it, and the two sat down near the window on the opposite side of the room beyond my sight, though not a syllable escaped me. As yet she had not spoken, but he gave no rest.

"How do you like my looks without my mustache?"

"As well as with it," she coolly replied. "But why did you remove it?"

"Oh, just a fancy! I like a change now and then."

"You are sure there was no special reason?"

"Of course. What are you hinting at?"

"Do you know a gentleman named Mr. Edward Kenmore of New York city?"

The cool headed villain could not hide his confusion, though he made a strong effort at a rally.

"I judge you to that poor devil who stole your chestnut and was caught before he could get out of the country. He claimed that that was his name."

"While the others insisted, you among them, that he was Hank Beyer—that is, yourself."

"It was not I who did so, though I was present with the party who made a social call upon him, but suppose we let that business drop," added the young man, foreseeing the complications that were inevitable if the conversation went as it had started.

"But I do not choose to let it drop," and there was now a ring in her voice that was new to me. "What do you think?"

"So far as I was able to judge, no one did. When I accused him, he met the accusation jauntily and was cunning enough to speak in a disguised voice. He had also changed his dress and thus divested suspicion from himself."

"It was most extraordinary, and yet perhaps it was not, when your wonderful resemblance to each other is noted. Henceforward we are strangers to the world."

"So had I until yesterday. I am precisely what you have done."

"Have a care, Esther. Such words are unpardonable. You do not realize what you are saying."

"I realize every word and mean it. You stole our horse night before last from our stable. You took him to Mapleton, or somewhere in that neighborhood. Yesterday afternoon you rode him down to the junction of the roads and sold him to a Mr. Kenmore, who mounted and rode him to Aldine. The horse was identified by several who had been out looking for him and who took the direction toward your home. The case appeared strong against him who had trusted your honor, and you helped along the impression of his guilt by every means in your power. You removed your mustache and dressed differently;

those terrible dizzy spells to which women are subject are not in ten to some weakness or unhealthy condition, the distinctly feminine organism. The average doctor in general practice does not half realize this. He prescribes some specific treatment for headache or dyspepsia or liver trouble without suspecting the real cause of the disease."

A woman usually understands what is the trouble but is loath to undergo the mortifying and generally useless "examinations" and "local applications" on which the local physician is almost sure to insist. But there is a more sensible alternative: Any woman afflicted with a violent headache or liver trouble should seek the aid of Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y.

In any case, obstinate as not to be easily cured by any physician, a special advice for inexpensive cases is given to the public by Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y.

"I am up the road and another at the bend in the direction of Aldine. The third is on the edge of the swamp. I suspect he has several companions with him, but if so they are keeping within the screen of the trees and undergrowth. This complicates the situation," she added, "for if you ride away on a horse you must meet one of the armed men, while if you go afoot the swamp is the only place that has afforded you any kind of a refuge and you cannot make use of it now."

"Why not ride boldly toward Aldine, meet my challenger and refer him to you on the question of my right to the animal which I should ride away from your house when the sun was shining?"

"If you were dealing with ordinary men in their senses, there would not be a shadow of danger in the situation, but—"

She was standing in the middle of the room facing me. I was also on my feet. Hitherto her expression was one of perplexity and misgiving, but now she recovered herself like a flash. She straightened up defiantly, and, turning those marvelous black eyes upon me, said:

"We are talking like cowards! I am unworthy to be the daughter of Colonel Fitzroy Mansley. You will stay here in this home until in your own good time you choose to leave, and then you shall do so unquestioned."

"It shall be as you say," I replied, catching her courageous spirit.

All that she said was true. The house was under surveillance, and the vigilantes were gathered on the edge of Black Man's swamp. The discussion among the members had been long and angry, but it was ended at last, and Jim Dungan was still the leader.

"At 7 o'clock tonight," he said to his followers, "let every one of you be on hand at Tom Bulfinch's. Sam and Jake will keep watch of Colonel Mansley's house to make sure he doesn't slip away. We'll go together and wind up this business in good shape."

And with this understanding the vigilantes separated to their homes to await the decisive hour that had been announced by their leader.

[CONTINUED.]

This was a scathing arraignment, and I should have given a good deal for a look at the countenance of the man at whom the words were directed. But he had nerve, and I heard his light laugh.

"It is an interesting story which you have told; but my dear girl, you have

not only that, but disguised your voice and went into the inn with the angered men who sought his life. He pointed you out and appealed to you in vain. You have visited this section so infrequently of late that very few know of the changes in your personal appearance. You were able to deceive them, and had you possessed the courage would have helped run down the man after his escape from custody."

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"It is my anxiety regarding your safety. I do not know when father will return, and every hour of his absence increases your personal danger."

"How?"

"You have told me of your persistent pursuit, which up to this time has been fruitless, but you left the swamp in the daytime and came here as I wished you to do. Even if you were not seen while on the road it must become known that you are here."

"Unfortunately there can be no doubt on that point, for both your servant and myself observed a man some distance up the highway who was watching us. He saw me enter your grounds and knows I am here."

The information startled her, and she rose and went to each of the windows in turn, scanning all of the country in her field of vision.

"I see nothing to cause alarm," she said, coming back to her seat, "but there can be no question that it exists."

"Such being the fact, it is my duty to depart at once. I have no right to bring trouble upon the household from which I have received kindness that I can never repay or forget. I will leave."

"Stay a moment," she said as I rose to my feet. "We must make no mistake. If father returns and you are gone, he will be displeased with me."

"It is you," she said, "that are to blame."

"How quickly events hurry by when a man is in love!"

"I have decided whether you will go and how you will reach that point?"

"I can walk to Southfield, and there take the steamer up or down the river."

"And in trying to do so place, your self in the hands of the very ones whom you have been seeking to avoid. I should put no chestnut at your disposal were it not for one thing."

"What is that?"

"Your unparable insult."

"Heaven! Of what insult have I been guilty?"

"You bought him for \$50."

I joined in her laugh, but the flash of mirth instantly passed, and she added:

"She led the way to the alcove and parted the curtains.

"Sit there until he leaves."

"I have no wish to overhear your conversation."

"But I have reasons for wishing you to do so."

"It shall be so, then."

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Originated in 1850 by an old Family Physician. Could a remedy have existed for almost a century except that it possess extraordinary merit for many family ills? There is not a medicine in use today which has the confidence of the public to a greater extent than this wonderful Anodyne Liniment. It has stood upon its own merits for six generations after generations have used it as a Universal Household Remedy from Infancy to good old age.

Our book "Treatment for Diseases," mailed free, Doctor's Signature and Directions on every bottle, At all Druggists. I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

This I Will Do!

I will pay \$100 reward for any case of colic, horse ail, curbs, splints, knotted cords, or similar trouble, that

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will not cure. It is the veterinary wonder of the age, and every stable should have a bottle always on hand. Locates lameness when applied by remaining moist on the part affected.

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Horse.



THE PASSING OF THE HORSE.

I drove my old horse, Dobbin, full slowly toward the town. One beautiful spring morning. The rising sun looked down on the road. And saw us slowly going and drinking in the balm Of honeyed breath of clover fields. We lisped, in Nature's calm, To chirping squirrel, and whistling bird, the robin of the open; The sound of life and love and peace came o'er the fields again.

Way back behind the wagon there came a tandem bike. A pedaling 'long to beat the wind; I never saw the like.

They started by—the road was wide, old Dobbin feeling good. The quiet calmness of the horse had lived upon his mood.

And as we went on down the road he chased those cycles two. And Dobbin in his younger days, was daintanced but by few.

We sped along about a mile, it was a merry chase. But Dobbin gave it up at last, and dropping from the race.

He looked at me, as if to say, "Old man, I'm in disgrace,

The horse is surely passing by, the bike has got his place."

And all that day, while in the town, old Dobbin was still.

His stout old pride was broken sure, the reason I could tell.

But when that night we trotted back from town, below the hill

We met two weary cyclers who waved at us a bill.

If I would let them ride with us and put their bike behind.

And so I relished softly, and Dobbin winked at me.

"I guess the horse will stay, old man; he's puncture-proof—you see?"

—The Harness Gazette.

HEAVES AND INDIGESTION.

There is no radical cure for the heaves, which is really broken wind from structural changes in the air cells of the lungs, but indigestion is often combined with heaves. Every disease has a beginning, so when a horse is getting "heavy" he becomes much more so when hunched up directly after breakfast on a full stomach. When this is repeated day after day, indigestion develops, and especially so when the food is coarse as well as unsuitable.

Horses affected should be fed sparingly on the best kind of food—i. e., sound, clean oats, good, coarse, whole wheat bran and fine upland meadow hay chaff, which should be free from dust, dampened and sprinkled over with table salt.

Once or twice a week a mash should be made of the feed and a pint of flaxseed meal added to it. This will soften the contents of the bowels and tend to prevent indigestion before it becomes chronic as well as the heaves.

Watering is another item to be attended to in these troubles. Water should be given half an hour before feeding, never on top of breakfast, dinner or supper. When you do this you wash the food out of the stomach before the gastric juices have prepared it for the first process of digestion. This produces indigestion.

Affected horses should not be allowed loose hay only hay chaff of fine quality mixed with bran and oats and given dampened. This diet will lessen the heaves in volume and the horse will go gently along without great distress. By proper care in feeding and watering, horses can be greatly relieved of both troubles. There is but little room for medicine; good common sense, care and treatment will accomplish the end desired. Heaves is the sequel of a bad cold, therefore, the first step is to cure the cold, not by stuffing but by laxative foods and mashes.

THE MORNING RATION.

Fifteen years careful consideration of the question has convinced me of the importance of making the morning mash as dry as possible. If the hen has the duck's capacity to take its feed out of the water while rejecting that element, this matter would be much simplified. But in my experience the greater portion of those who presume to mix a hen mash correctly would do better not to attempt to rise above the care of ducks. The hen is a very light drinker when not hampered as to its drinks, and unless restricted from water a considerable period, will never take much water into its crop at one time. The condition of moisture in the crop seems to control in the matter of thirst. However, if the otherwise appetizing ration is drowned in water, it is swallowed to the fowl's later discomfort; and if this course is persisted in the result is a group of dyspeps with distended crops. It has been many a year now since I have seen this ailment among my flocks, and it is seldom I have come across any considerable number of fowl outside my yards entirely free of it.

For many years I have followed the plan of stirring more and more of the dry feed into the scalded mess until at last it would emerge as crumbly, and to outward semblance, nearly as dry as before wetting.—F. W. Proctor.

FITTING FOR MARKET.

"It is desirable for all poultry raisers to know that the market each year becomes more critical, and that the condition of fowl is the greatest factor in determining their price. It pays to feed and prepare poultry for market with the same intelligence and care that is bestowed on cattle and hogs, and they will pay for the attention not only by added pounds, but by added value per pound.

The fowl that has to stand on one foot to keep the other warm is not liable to lay many eggs. It is better to fix up a nice, warm, sunshiny house for the hens and pullets. Sunshine makes hens sing; singing hens are apt to lay.

Burnt clay is good for chickens. It is hard to find a better set of teeth for fowl than the dishes which the "bired girl" breaks, pounds or cracked into small pieces. The harder the china, the sharper and better will be the pieces.

The Farmer is anxiously waiting for those poultry accounts covering 1898. Send them along and let them tell their poultry service it is to render.

Remember that Bowker's Animal Meal is sold only in yellow bags and yellow packages. The original; richest in protein.

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Sure Cure for Colds

When the children get their feet wet and take cold give them a hot foot bath, a bottle of hot drink, a dose of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and put them to bed. The chances are they will be all right in the morning. Continue the Cherry Pectoral a few days, until all cough has disappeared.

Old coughs are also cured; we mean the coughs of bronchitis, weak throats and irritable lungs. Even the hard coughs of consumption are always made easy and frequently cured by the continued use of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Every doctor knows that wild cherry bark is the best remedy known to medical science for soothing and healing inflamed throats and lungs.

Put one of Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plasters over your lungs

The Best Medical Advice Free

We have some of the most eminent physicians in the United States. Unusual opportunities and long experience are at your command. Write freely to the particulars in your case.

Address, Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

Grange News.

Maine State Grange.
State Master, Rockland.
State Overseer, F. S. Adams, Bowdoin.
State Lecturer, E. H. Libby, Auburn.
E. H. LIBBY, Auburn, Dr. E. P. O. Executive Committee, OBDIADIAN GARDNER, Rockland.
E. H. LIBBY, Auburn.
H. B. F. BRIGGS, Auburn.
L. W. JOSE, Dexter.
D. O. BOWEN, Morrill.
BOYDEN BEARCE, East Eddington.
Appointed State Master O. Gardner, Jan. 12—Fair View Grange, Smithfield, 18—Sandy River Grange, Meriden.

We had a pleasant call from State Master Gardner who is kept busy installing officers and instructing in the work of the grange. He brought cheerful tidings from every locality. On every hand there is evidence of determination to do more and better work the year to come than ever before.

Golden Harvest Grange, No. 33, Carmel, at their regular meeting, Jan. 2, installed their officers, which was very easily done by Past Master C. A. Chase, assisted by Sister Nellie Chase:

Master—J. M. Robinson.
Overseer—F. D. Adams.
Lecturer—Mrs. Fred L. Allen.
State Master—S. W. Dayton.
Assistant Steward—Roy N. Crafts.
Chaplain—J. C. Coddington.
Secretary—Robert N. Wilkins.
Gate Keeper—C. Curtis Foster.
Overseer—J. C. Coddington.
Pomona—Miss Susie A. Blagden.
Flora—Mrs. Frances E. Plaisted.
L. A. Steward—Miss Grace Bradford.
Chaplain—Henry W. Faison.
Finance Committee—H. H. Allen, S. L. Wadsworth.

The report of the finance committee for the year ending Dec. 31, 1898, shows this grange to be in a good financial standing. A committee has been chosen towards starting a library. This grange had a small library which was lost when the hall was burned, four years ago.

The New Year opens prosperously for Readfield Grange. Five candidates received 100 votes and fourth degree was two applications were granted. At the meeting on Jan. 7. The afternoon session was open to the public, and the officers were able installed by Bro. E. H. Libby, Sec. of the Maine State Grange, assisted by Bro. E. T. Clifford or Readfield Grange, and Sister Jordan of Turner Grange. At the close of the ceremony, remarks were made by Bro. Libby, Wm. M. Mather, State Master, D. H. T. Thing, Sister Jordan of Turner Grange, and Sister Robinson of Cascade Grange, Oakland. The subject, "What Can the Grange do for the Common Schools?" was discussed by Bros. E. T. Clifford and Costello Weston. The attendance was smaller than usual, several members being absent on account of grip, but those who were present enjoyed a thoroughly good time.

MEETING OF WALDO COUNTY GRANGE.

A very interesting meeting of Waldo County Pomona Grange was held Dec. 27, with Equity Grange, Belfast. The officers were all present except chaplain, Ceres and Flora. The attendance was good; 16 granges were represented. A class of 12 was instructed in the fifth degree. Sister Cunningham, State Master, should annex them and try to educate the people, and the American flag should never be pulled down when once raised. Bro. Thompson said those naked, ignorant half breeds that inhabit the most of those islands should never be made American citizens by being annexed to

the United States. He said we had the Philippines, and must hold them, but they never should be annexed, and never would be. Brother Bowens thought they might be annexed and held as territory with a special government, but, before all, they should be in Congress, and with a duty on their goods large enough to pay the expense of their government. Brother Runnels said the sooner that we got rid of the islands the better it would be for us, for those people would always be a trouble to us, making it necessary for us to keep a large standing army, thus making a heavy tax on the people.

The discussion was very earnest, and the time for closing the question came altogether too soon, as there were many more present who would like to have expressed their views upon the question.

Equity Grange entertained the Pomona as follows: Excellent music by choir, reading by Roscoe Hurd; Sister Mabel Miller read a piece characteristic of people, and the resolution relating to acquire more territory. The husband wanted to buy more land; the wife said they had been paying for land all their life, and had had no time for enjoyment, and she thought less land, better filled, was a good deal better; song, "Break the News to Mother," by Brother and Sister Wentworth; recitation, "The Young Man Waited," by Marion Hay; The picture, every day illustration of how the girls kept waiting down stairs for them to get ready; song, by Sisters Ingraham and Hayford; recitation, "Uncle Ben and his Morgan Mare," by Mary Cunningham.

The next meeting will be with South Branch Grange, Prospect, Jan. 24: open exercises; 2, conferring fifth degree; 3, address of welcome by Dr. G. W. Dillingham; 4, Dillingham; 5, report of granges; 6, noon recess; 7, music; 8, question, "Resolved, That there is no such thing as luck?" aff. A. A. Ginn; neg. Joseph Ellis; 9, essay by Alfred Stimson; 10, remainder of programme to be furnished by South Branch Grange.

YORK POMONA.

The annual meeting of York Pomona was held with Goodwin's Mills Grange, Dec. 15th. Ten of the thirteen officers were present and assisted Worthy Master Fernald in opening the grange. Sister Mildred Murch welcomed the visitors in a few earnest words of unstudied eloquence, which will stick in the memory of the patrons to which they are bounden, and the privileges they may enjoy. The secretary's report showed a gain of 73 members during the year, which in no degree measures the growth of the order in the county. The treasurer reported all bills paid and a balance in the treasury. Much satisfaction was manifested at the progress made and at the prospect of a much larger growth. The officers, for the most part, were greatly occupied in dealing with business matters and committee work, the old officers desiring to leave a clear table to their successors.

The noon recess was enjoyed in disposing of the excellent dinner provided by the sisters. Everybody was in excellent spirits, and conversation was brisk and sprightly, and the theme for response was all too soon. The election of officers was first on the programme and proceeded rapidly, with the following choice:

Master—T. J. Carlo, Hollis.
Overseer—E. M. Dearborn, Orchard.
Lecturer—Geo. A. Boothby, Saco.
State Master—J. K. Farnsworth, North Alfred.
Asst. Steward—Ralph Pease, Cornish.
Chaplain—W. H. Cotton, Buxton.
Secretary—A. C. Butler, Springvale.
Gate Keeper—Herbert Coffin, Berwick.
Pomona—Mrs. C. D. Dyer, Vassalboro.
Flora—Mrs. E. C. A. Crafts, Vassalboro.
Ceres—Miss Lucy Reed.
L. A. Steward—Miss Grace Bradford.
Chaplain—Frank Clark.
Pomona—Mrs. Emma Stevens.
Flora—Mrs. Anna C. Crafts.
Ceres—Miss Lucy Reed.
L. A. Steward—Miss Grace Bradford.
Chaplain—Frank Clark.

The officers will be installed at Limerick, Jan. 19, 1899. Bro. Seth Sennott will be the installing officer, and it is desirable that all officers elect be present. The remainder of the afternoon was devoted to the discussion of the relative profit of keeping milch cows or young stock. Brother Sam'l Sennott of Kennebunkport, one of our most enterprising young farmers, who is engaged in the business, said that there is money to be made in the business, but a man must be very favorably situated in regard to market, that he must work exceptionally hard, that a milk farm was the nearest earthly approach to heaven, inasmuch as there was no night there, nor Sundays, either, that for the average farmer, raising young stock was more profitable than for, there was always a ready sale for good stock, and a certain deterioration of stock, as a cow would last under forced feeding but about three years, and must be disposed of at a sacrifice and replaced at a high price. Bro. Colline Ensmund did not agree with him in every particular. The price of milk did not fluctuate to any appreciable extent, and there was a steady income in the year round, while the variation in the price of young stock was extreme. Just now there was a surplus of hay, and prices were way up; but let there be a short crop, as he confidently believed there would be next year, and the price of young stock and old horses would be as low as was ever seen in Maine, that lots of farmers he knew about here had more stock than they could find a market for, and would have to abandon in the winter. He doubted whether they could get as much money for them as they gave this fall.

Bro. Seth Sennott of Dayton, had tried both ends of the business, and unless he could sell his milk for a fair price at the door, he preferred raising young stock. Bro. Joseph Harper combined the two, made profit for sale, and raised his own cow. Bro. S. H. R. raised and defended the view that the farmers of Maine were measuring their success or failure by a wrong standard. They were measuring by the dairy standard, and that alone; every agricultural paper, every bulletin of the Board of Agriculture was dairy, dairy, dairy, and nothing else. They were thinking of and acting for the present, not for the future.

The live stock market has increased in the last few years four fold. Notwithstanding the fact that thousands upon thousands of tons of Michigan hay has been brought into the State, if the State possessed the stock it did a few years ago, there would be no surplus of hay at the present time, nor necessarily would there be any shortage, for the same stock is not to be had for the future.

Some idea of the prices prevailing at Dawson last winter is given in the report of Sam''l Sennott, the department of labor at Washington, says the New York Times. Here are some of the items as given: "One restaurant kept open almost continuously during the winter, with the following bill of fare packed on the wall: 'Bowl of soup, \$1; mush and milk, \$1.25; dish of canned corn, \$1.25; dish of canned tomatoes, \$2; water fruit, \$1.25; slice, \$1; 75 cent; doughnut, \$1; bacon, coffee and tea, \$1.25; sandwich, with coffee or tea, \$1.25; beans, coffee and bacon, \$2; plain steak, \$3.50; porterhouse steak, \$5.' Lodging in bunk room, containing from 12 to 24 bunks, costs \$1.50 per night. A single room costs from \$3 to \$8 per night. In order to secure a night's lodging it is necessary to make the application 48 hours in advance, and the application must be accompanied by the cash."

A head on collision occurred between a local passenger train and a freight train on the Knoxville and Ohio branch at the Southern R. R. near Newcomb. Ten men, between Jellico and Knoxville Sunday morning about 11 o'clock. Engineer Maxey, of the passenger train, one of the oldest men on the road, was killed as was his fireman. The engineer of the freight train was also killed and his fireman fatally

After taking a noon recess, the question, "Resolved, That the United States should annex the Philippines," was ably discussed by G. Harding, W. P. Thompson, D. O. Bowen, and W. T. C. Runnels. Brother Harding said we should annex them and try to educate the people, and the American flag should never be pulled down when once raised. Bro. Thompson said those naked, ignorant half breeds that inhabit the most of those islands should never be made American citizens by being annexed to

the forenoon session, and installed in the afternoon session, and for the election of officers.

The annual meeting of Androscoggin Pomona Grange was held in Auburn last Wednesday. Worthy Master Snow presided, and over 2000 patrons were present. Among the visitors was Worthy Master Gardner of Rockland.

The results of the election of treasurer and treasurer were received and were very encouraging. At noon a recess was taken and an excellent dinner was served in the hall.

The officers were elected at the forenoon session, and installed in the after-

General News.

The Governor of Vermont has appointed Benjamin F. Field to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Morris. Mr. Field is one of the ablest lawyers in the State.

Sergeant Hay, who has been confined to his home for several days with a touch of the grip, is slightly better and was able to spend some time at the State department on Monday.

A fire which broke out in the Hotel Richelieu at Pittsburg, Pa., early Sunday morning, resulted in a property loss of only about \$15,000 but three lives were sacrificed and five people badly hurt.

The Canadian government in a telegram from Postmaster General Mulock to Postmaster General Smith, announces that it has reduced the domestic letter rate to 10 cents to 2 cents per ounce, commencing January 1.

The President has appointed James D. Yeomans of Iowa, an interstate commerce commissioner. Robert A. Moses, Jr., of Alabama, consul general to Singapore.

Resolved, That the men of the order shall be entitled to have a half day off on the Sabbath, and that the daughters of our brotherly sympathy and communion shall look for comfort to him who has power to give it away.

Resolved, That our chapter in mourning thirty days, also these resolutions placed on our records and a copy sent to the various farms and settlements of Maine.

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